

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow;
moderate shifting winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 76; lowest, 64.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

BRITISH SMASH GERMAN SALIENT NORTH-EAST OF MERVILLE; DILLON SAYS SINN FEIN WAS FINANCED FROM NEW YORK; ALL RAILROAD PRESIDENTS ARE REMOVED BY McADOO

SOME TO HOLD PLACES WITH CUT SALARIES

Holdovers Will Be "Managing Directors" Under New Regime.

ONE BIG SYSTEM PLANNED

Regional Executives to Have Full Authority—Stockholders Protected.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, May 21.—Director-General McAdoo to-day relieved from duty as executive manager the president of every American railroad. The removal will be followed by the appointment of Federal directors for each company. The prediction is made that in numerous cases the president of the road will be appointed Federal director. Announcement was made that there also will be named two new regional directors.
The Federal directors, who will be placed in direct charge of each railroad, will be the official representatives of the Director-General. Each will have full charge so far as operating is concerned. They will be under supervision of the regional directors. Where the Federal directors are not the former presidents they will be selected wherever possible from operating officials of the roads. This provision is made to safeguard stockholders and preserve the individuality of the lines.
Under the new plan regional directors and the Federal managers will be required to sever their official relations with particular companies and become exclusive representatives of the railroad administration.
Many Presidents in Peril.
In effect, the new plan provides that every railroad president in the United States whose road is under Government control will cease to be the active operating head of the road unless he is selected as Federal manager, in which event he becomes an employee of the railroad administration, probably at a much lower salary than he is now receiving.
Announcement of the plan followed close to the announcement that C. W. Huntington, president of the Virginian Railway, had been removed as operating officer of that line for disaffection of the Railroad Administration.
Federal presidents who will be removed as operating heads of their lines through failure to receive appointment as Federal managers may still hold office at the will of the stockholders or directors, but the salaries they are drawing cannot be paid under Railroad Administration rules from the operating revenues of the lines.
If such officers are retained the roads retaining them must pay the salaries from rentals received from the Government or from other sources of income than operation.
Presidents to Lose Jobs.
There are many presidents who have never been considered as bona fide operating officers, and it was for this reason that Director-General McAdoo drew the line of demarcation on salary payments.
Mr. McAdoo is reported to have felt in many instances that he was not receiving a full measure of support and cooperation from certain railway executive officers and that only by having his own representatives in charge of the operation of each railroad could his plan for absolutely welding the different railroads of the country into a completely unified general system be accomplished. The step has been under consideration for several months, and has frequently been intimated in THE SUN.

Under the plan that has been in operation until now the Railroad Administration has been superimposed on the existing railroad structure and railroad presidents have had a divided allegiance between the Government and the corporation represented by their board of directors and stockholders.
While on the surface all has been harmonious, evidence has cropped out from time to time that this was not contributing to the Government plan of making the railroads a single system. Many railroad presidents have apparently found it difficult to readjust themselves to the new conditions and lay aside the one that had always been foremost in their minds—the promotion of the best interests of their own lines.

To Pick Best Men.
The new order gives Mr. McAdoo now the chance of picking those railroad executives whom he believes will lend themselves wholeheartedly to the unification plan. The others will be dropped.
The first of the new regions to be created are out from the eastern region under A. H. Smith. They are to be known as the Allegheny region and the Pennsylvania region.
The Allegheny region will consist broadly of the Pennsylvania lines east of and including Pittsburgh and Erie, and of the east of Pittsburgh and Ohio River, including Erie Railroad, Cuyahoga Valley Railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Coal and Coke Railroad, Philadelphia and Reading, West 4th Maryland Railway, Cumberland

Continued on Third Page.

Rumor of Hindenburg's Death Still Persists

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 21.—The rumor that Field Marshal von Hindenburg died recently has become current very generally among the enemy in the back areas, as well as among civilians. What basis, if any, there is for this rumor, is not known here.

This rumor has gained some support by the fact that Field Marshal von Hindenburg, the conqueror of Rumania, was either to be shifted to the western front or had already arrived there to take part in the renewed offensive against the Allies.

HOUSE VOTES BAN ON BEER

Forbids Use of \$11,000,000 for Agricultural Work Till Wilson Halts Brewing.

FATHERED BY RANDALL

Practically Makes Mandatory Action President Has Refused to Take.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, May 21.—A movement which has been slowly but steadily gaining in momentum here, largely through the efforts of the prohibition propagandists, found unexpected expression in the House to-day in the adoption of a resolution which practically would force the President to issue a proclamation forbidding the use of food materials for the production of alcoholic beverages.
The effect of this would be to stop the brewing of beer, which has been the object of the movement that has been going on for some time. The same thing was attempted when the food bill was up last summer, and was only defeated when the President in a public letter let it be known conclusively that he was not in favor of stopping the manufacture of beer.

Asked to Use Power.
As a result of a compromise then reached the food bill placed such action within the discretion of the President. Section 15 providing that "whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation or prohibition of the use of food materials for the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes or for the reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food for the national security and the health of the people, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition or reduction so necessary."
Since this power was lodged in the hands of the President many petitions have been coming in here asking the President to exercise it. Members of the Cabinet have been circulating by churches and temperance organizations with the argument it was unfair to ask the people to Hooverize and at the same time allow the breweries to make food grains into beer.

Would Hold Up \$11,000,000.
The step taken to-day in the House was most unusual in that the amendment added provided that none of the money authorized in the agricultural appropriation bill amounting to \$11,000,000 should be expended until the President had issued a proclamation such as is provided for in the food law.

This amendment was offered by Representative Randall (Cal.), prohibitionist, and was adopted by a vote of 68 to 55 by yeas and nays.

A roll call on the amendment is possible before passage of the bill.
The amendment reads:
"No part of this appropriation shall be available for any purpose unless there shall have been previously issued the proclamation authorized by section 15 of the act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products, such proclamation being the prohibition of the use of food, fruits, food materials or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes."

TUCKAHOE COMES AND GOES.

Reaches Atlantic Port With Coal and Unloads in Six Hours.

The steamship Tuckahoe, turned out complete from the yards at Camden, N. J., thirty-seven days after the laying of her keel, arrived at an Atlantic port yesterday with a cargo of coal from a Southern harbor and was greeted vigorously by everything afloat with a whistle as she neared her dock. It is probable she will be utilized in the coastwise trade soon, allowing another ship of larger tonnage to enter the overseas service. Her engines worked flawlessly.
It was exactly forty-three days from the moment her keel was laid that she tied up and began to discharge her cargo of 5,200 tons of coal. The job was over in six hours and fifteen minutes, and she cleared for a Southern port last night to hike after another load of black diamonds.

IRISH PLOTTED REVOLT WITH GERMANS HERE

Kaiser's Money Stimulated Conspiracy Against British Empire.

AGENTS FOUND LETTERS

Secret Service Men Entered Inner Councils and Reports Went to England.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Disclosures to-day that the Government has gathered evidence in this country of conspiracies between Irish Sinn Fein leaders and German agents to precipitate a rebellion in Ireland were followed by announcement that Government agents have uncovered similar German intrigue with other nationalistic groups in the United States.
German money, it was said, has been used to finance agitation among negroes and among Finns, Lithuanians and others of the so-called "oppressed nations" of the world for years have had nationalistic grievances against Russia or other anti-German allies.
In most cases this propaganda has been carried on by Americans affiliated with these groups, paid from some mysterious source believed to be the German Government. Except among the radical Irish agitators, however, the propaganda did not appear to make much headway.

Agents Within Councils.

For many months, it is now revealed, United States Government agents have been inside the councils of the Irish in this country who plotted armed insurrection of Irish citizens against British rule. They have discovered conclusive evidence that German money and promises of aid stimulated the conspiracies as a means of diverting the British Government from its war task in France.
Direct action to stop the intrigue was thought not advisable, inasmuch as the Government did not wish to meddle in domestic problems of the British Empire, but the information gathered was turned over in some cases to British representatives, and it is understood that the recent arrest of a number of Irish Sinn Fein was prompted partly by evidence of German- Irish plots discovered in this country.
Full details of the evidence were not made public, it was explained, because a number of persons still are under surveillance. Some announcement of reasons for the arrest of the Irish agitators is expected soon, however, either in London or Washington. Officials to-day declined to indicate whether any statement might be expected from the State Department concerning the Irish developments.

Secret Letters Brought In.

The story of how the intrigue in this country was discovered, it was said, is published fully would tell of many communications brought surreptitiously into the United States in violation of regulations. Many of these were written with invisible ink and in code, and when deciphered furnished clues leading to detection of many ramifications of the plot. The men responsible for the agitation were supplied with funds from deposits in banks where German representatives formerly kept their accounts, or from other mysterious sources.

The Irish radicals in their correspondence referred frequently to the promise of German aid in an uprising, which was to be called for this month or next, when the Germans had expected to reach the Channel ports in their big drive. The Germans then were to send arms and ammunition and possibly troops to the Irish coast to participate in the rebellion.
Many of the Irish plans were melodramatic in the extreme, it is stated, and

Continued on Second Page.

European Cigarettes "Punk," Says Soldier

LIEUT. H. W. LUNDALL, a prominent insurance man of Philadelphia, who is commanding the 471st Aero Squadron, now in England, says in a letter to a friend:
"Thanks, old man, for the letter and for your kindly feelings toward me. Thanks for your well wishes and for your offer of cigarettes. Letters are always acceptable; well wishes always wanted; your thoughts we crave. Cigarettes? Well, we die for cigarettes. English cigarettes are punk."

One way to help the fellows get real American smokes is by patronizing the cigarette sale at 41 West Forty-fifth street. THE SUN Tobacco Fund's share of the receipts last week was \$300. The sale is open every day from 3 to 10 this week also. Details on page 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors.

Nationalist Calls Sinn Fein Foolish

DUBLIN, May 21.—John Dillon, Nationalist leader, in an interview with the Associated Press emphasized to-day the divergence between his party and Sinn Fein, whose policy he declared to be "wrong and foolish and bound to end in disaster."
Mr. Dillon said he still believed in a friendly settlement with Great Britain.

In an appeal to the American people Mr. Dillon said that the Sinn Fein had been supplied with unlimited financial resources from New York. He urged that all those of Irish blood in the United States to support his party as against the Sinn Fein.

U-BOATS' TOLL CUT A FOURTH

Month's Sinkings 220,709 Tons for British, 84,393 Tons for Neutrals.

WINTER AVERAGE 400,000

Blocking of Ostend and Zeebrugge Bases Reflected in Decrease.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Further convincing evidence of the slow but sure curbing of the submarine menace was forthcoming to-day when the Navy Department made it known that the last record of tonnage sunk in a month was 25 per cent. less than during the preceding winter months.
The figures show that 220,709 tons of British shipping and 84,393 tons of neutral shipping have been sunk by the U-boats during the last month. The monthly average of sinkings during the winter was approximately 400,000 tons.
Because of the decreased risk now, it is recommended by the War Insurance Bureau that the rate on lives of seamen who pass through the war zone should be lowered from \$2.50 to \$1.50 per \$1,000.

Further Decrease Expected.

Officials of the Navy Department said to-night that they believed the next monthly report of sinkings would be still lower and that the British raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge had had much to do with cutting down the sinkings within the last two weeks.
Reports received here show that the partial bottling up of these U-boat bases by the sinking of obsolete British ships laden with concrete has undoubtedly embarrassed the German plans to a considerable extent. Other factors which are contributing greatly toward keeping the total of sinkings down are the following:

The steadily increasing numbers of destroyers and anti-U-boat craft operating in the war zone.
The success of certain devices now being employed against the U-boats, particularly an American device.
The increased efficiency of the personnel of the British and American navies in the work of hunting out and driving off U-boats seeking to attack cargo carriers.

This total, approximately 300,000 tons is far lower than the record made by U-boats during the spring, summer and early winter of 1917. In April and May of last year the Germans came close to carrying out their plan to sink 1,000,000 tons of shipping a month.

Bernstorff's Boat Exploded.

The estimate of 1,000,000 tons was made by the German Admiralty when ruthless submarine warfare was first initiated, February 1, 1917. Count von Bernstorff, then German Ambassador to the United States, stated that the sinkings would at least total 1,000,000 tons per month and might be more. The German Government predicted that Great Britain would be starved into submission at the end of eight months, beginning February 1, 1917.
The latest figures now show that the German submarine campaign, despite every effort to maintain its effectiveness by increasing the number and size of the U-boats, is yielding only 25 per cent. of the results which the German Admiralty counted upon.

FAIRBANKS SLIGHTLY WORSE.

Former Vice-President's Physician Still Hopes for Recovery.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—There was little change during the day in the condition of former Vice-President Charles W. Fairbanks, who is critically ill at his home here.
His physician, Dr. J. A. MacDonald, stated to-night that Mr. Fairbanks was resting comfortably and although he did not pass so good as day as yesterday he still had hopes of his patient's recovery.

Heads Motor Transport Division.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Frederick Glover, a Rockford, Ill., manufacturer, now in Government service, has been appointed head of the newly created Motor Transport Division of the War Department with the rank of Colonel.

SUDDEN RUSHES OF AUSTRALIANS FORCE FOE BACK

Gallant Dash Wins Ridge at Morlancourt With 400 Prisoners.

FACED GALLING GUN FIRE

Treacherous Boche Shoots Corporal After Surrender; 800 Captives in 36 Hours.

By PERRY ROBINSON.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

BRITISH ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, May 20 (delayed).—In the last thirty-six hours we have taken more than 800 prisoners, which for a quiet day is not bad. At all events we should consider it rather serious if it happened to us.

Of the number more than 300 were taken by the French in the neighborhood of Locre, in the Kemmel area, and more than 400 by the Australians at Morlancourt, where by a series of sudden rushes they have been shoving the Germans back between the Ancre and the Somme.

In their previous thrust the Australians, in the Kemmel area, were directly overlooking Morlancourt, which, however, still was screened partly by a spur that runs from the main high ground just east of the village, in a northerly direction. It is this spur, with the village of Ville lying below it to the north, which they took yesterday in an attack which began at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Now, from the crest of their position the Australians looked down upon Morlancourt due east along the valley of the Ancre. Apart from the prisoners it was a very useful bit of ground they have taken.
Faced Heavy Machine Gun Fire.
The attack was made on a front of 3,500 yards after a short bombardment, the men advancing behind a barrage of machine guns. The right wing, who attacked in force, had in advance over high ground to the summit of the ridge. Those on the left had the swampy Ancre valley to cross, the terrain being cut up by dikes and drainage ditches into pastures and cultivated plots where the Germans were exposed to heavy machine gun fire. The operation, however, was extremely successful.

The Germans seem to have anticipated something of the sort, and reinforcements were sent to their forward positions the night before. This fact did not deter the Australians, however, who took the ridge in the front line less than an hour when they were captured. It was a gallant operation, because the enemy had all the advantage of position. He was strongly entrenched along the winding Ancre running north and south across the line of attack, and his position had to be cleared by bombing.

Shot by Treacherous Prisoner.

It is, one fears, characteristic of the spirit of the two armies that while one German after he had surrendered shot an Australian corporal the rest of the men who were taken prisoner with the greatest kindness. They were extremely hungry from lack of rations and the Australians immediately fed them.
One German gunner who wore the iron cross arrived at the cages with a notice pinned on his back saying he had fought bravely and that he was not the first time in this region that the French have discovered the enemy plans by attacking first. Here the attack was delivered on a front of 3,000 yards in order to gain definite short objectives on the slopes by the hospice east of Locre. The action was entirely successful.

Allies' Airmen Show Superiority.

Throughout the recent five days and brilliant nights the aircraft have been extremely active. While no amount of superiority can prevent a certain number of German machines from crossing our lines, especially for raiding purposes at night, our aviators unquestionably are better men. Besides great numbers of enemy machines shot down in fighting we do an enormous amount of damage day and night by bombing and otherwise harassing the Germans behind the lines.
In the eyes of the people at home probably an incidental brilliant exploit like the bombing of Zebruggen and Cologne will stand out conspicuously, but these things, although impressive, are small in value compared with the work continually being done in the air immediately behind the battle line. Not seldom our men fail to get on to fighting. Recently one of our pilots flew over a German aerodrome and swooping down fired his machine gun into the hangars. As no response came he dropped a package containing a note which read:

"If you won't come up here and fight, here is one pair of boots for your pilots to wear when they fight on the ground."
As a postscript he dropped bombs on the aerodrome and came away.

This has been the fifth day of extreme summer heat, interrupted by occasional local thunderstorms on parts of the battle front.

U. S. SEEKS A CONFERENCE ABOUT PRISONERS OF WAR

Germany Has Not Yet Replied to Inquiry Through Spanish Embassy, but Satisfactory Arrangement as to Men's Treatment Is Expected.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The United States Government has opened negotiations with the German Government through the Spanish Embassy in Berlin for a conference in Bern, Switzerland, relative to reciprocal treatment of prisoners of war. No reply has yet come from Germany. It is expected, however, that there will be no difficulty in perfecting mutually satisfactory arrangements.
In making the announcement officials of the State Department explained that the French, British and Italian Governments had already held similar conferences and that the results had been satisfactory.

Matters to be discussed include questions referring to sanitary arrangements, food, clothing, permission to receive packages, nature of work allotted to prisoners and question of officers' pay. The treatment accorded American prisoners in Germany will in a sense be under the supervision of the Spanish Embassy, which represents American interests there. Reciprocally the Swiss Legation will look after the German prisoners in the United States.

MOONEY LOSES COURT APPEAL

California Judge Refuses to Grant New Trial to Labor Leader.

GOVERNOR HOLDS FATE

Review by Supreme Bench of United States May Be Requested.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Thomas J. Mooney, convicted of murder in connection with the death of one of the victims of the preparedness day bomb explosion here in 1916, lost his final application for review of his case by the State Supreme Court to-day, when Judge F. A. Griffin, in Superior Court, overruled the motion of his attorneys to set aside all previous court proceedings and grant a new trial on the ground of willful fraud, malfeasance and nonfeasance in the office of the District Attorney.
His only hope for escape from the sentence of death imposed upon him rests with Gov. William D. Stephens, who has a petition for pardon under consideration, although counsel for Mooney said to-day they would probably appeal to the State Supreme Court again, and if they failed there would try to have the case reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Remittance on May 28.
Mooney's conviction and sentence were affirmed by the State Supreme Court. Thereafter he sought a writ of "coram nobis" (before us, the king) asking that all proceedings be annulled on the ground that his conviction had been obtained through fraud and malfeasance by the prosecution. The District Attorney entered a demurrer to the petition for a writ, and Judge Franklin A. Griffin, who tried the case and sentenced Mooney, sustained the demurrer to-day. Judge Griffin set May 28 as the day for remittance, the former date of execution having been invalidated by Mooney's appeal to the State Supreme Court.

Judge Griffin's decision on the demurrer to the petition for a writ of coram nobis said that while such a writ was permissible under certain circumstances, it was barred by statute in the case before the court. The appeal to the State Supreme Court announced to-day will be from the decision of Judge Griffin, who refused to grant a writ of coram nobis.

Constitutional Wrong Claimed.

The defense attorneys had announced previously that if they did not gain recognition in the State Supreme Court they would appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that Mooney was being deprived of his life without due process of law.
Should the case finally go to Gov. Stephens for action on the pardon application now pending, the Governor will have before him a request from President Wilson urging careful review of the facts. This request was linked with a report by a Federal labor commission, which urged the granting of a new trial, because of certain allegations of perjury which followed the testimony of a witness for the prosecution.

REPORTS KERENSKY IS NOW IN NEW-YORK

Rumor Reaching State Department Is Unconfirmed.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—A report received by the State Department says Alexander Kerensky, the former Russian Premier deposed by the Bolsheviks, has reached New York, but the report is rather indefinite and has not been confirmed. State Department officials are not disposed to accept it without further confirmation. It could not be learned tonight just from what source this information reached the department.

Kerensky, according to a recent report printed in New York, was on his way to this country, but the Russian Embassy here has been without any word to this effect. He has a relative in the West and it is suggested in Russian circles that he may be on his way to visit him. Kerensky is broken in health and it is doubted that he has any plans in mind for political work here.

Haig's Troops Advance on 600 Yard Front and Take Prisoners.

ENEMY STRIKES BACK

His Heavy Counter Attacks on Larger Front End in Failure.

ALLIES GAIN IN RAIDS

French Break Down Foe's Onslaught Above Baillieu—Artillery Battles.

LONDON, May 21.—Last night and to-day the allied forces in France kept up their policy of wearing down the German lines, making more slight gains and repulsing vicious German counter attacks. Their offensive operations were on a comparatively small scale, but the enemy assaults were made in considerable force and were checked only after severe fighting.

Last night the British made a local attack just northeast of Merville, carrying out a successful operation which advanced their positions along a front of 600 yards and reducing a salient which bulged into their lines. Thirty prisoners and six machine guns were taken. Against the new positions the Germans this morning, after a severe bombardment, launched their heavy counter attack, the German operation embracing a section about 1,200 yards long and extending on either side the recently established British front. The enemy was met by a terrific fire from artillery and machine guns and was forced back without gaining his objective.

Attack on French Falls.

Another German attack was made on the French above Baillieu. This failed under similar circumstances.
Severe artillery battles continue at many points, the Allies often forcing the fighting. French batteries at Haillies and south of the River Avre, on the Amiens front, were especially active last night.

Both French and British patrols have taken prisoners in raids at several places. The French raid near Laasigny is said to have been especially productive of results in prisoners and valuable information.
The opposing forces northeast of Aveluy wood, above Albert, have continued to exchange blows in contention for desirable positions. Yesterday morning the Germans rushed some posts there and obtained a footing at a few places. They have been driven out again entirely.

The latest reports concerning the fighting in the Locre sector show that 800 unarmored prisoners were taken and that the casualties of the attackers were slight. In this drive the French retook Druloupe and the now famous crossroads near by, as well as several fortified farms which have been the scene of desperate fighting recently. They also pushed forward their line east of Hill 44, which the police retook a few days ago after a bitter encounter.

Official Statements.

Official statements on the operations follow:
BRITISH (NIGHT).—A hostile counter attack launched this morning against our new position northwest of Merville was made in considerable strength upon a front of 1,200 yards. A very heavy bombardment preceded the enemy's advance, but despite the intensity of his artillery preparation his infantry only succeeded in reaching our positions at two points, where they were dealt with effectively by our troops in each case. Our whole line was intact.

Two raids which the enemy attempted last night in the sector north of Baillieu were repulsed by the French troops.
We secured a few prisoners and a machine gun this morning in a patrol encounter in the neighborhood of Boyelles.

BRITISH (DAY).—A successful local operation was carried out by troops of a Surrey Battalion yesterday evening northwest of Merville. A reentrant in our line in this sector was closed up and thirty prisoners and six machine guns were captured by us. Early this morning a hostile counter attack against the new positions, delivered after a heavy bombardment, was broken up by our artillery and machine gun fire.

We carried out a successful raid last night southeast of Arras and brought back a few prisoners and a machine gun from the enemy's trenches.
During the night the hostile artillery was active in the Albert sector about Hebuterne between the Forest of Nieppe and Meteren, and more active than usual between the Scarpe River and Hill 70, north of Lens. The gas shelling reported to have taken place yesterday north of Bethune was heavy.

French Bulletins.

FRENCH (NIGHT).—There were no infantry actions. The artillery was intermittently active south of the Somme, along the Meuse and in the Vosges.
On May 19 our fighting pilots destroyed six German airplanes and nine other enemy machines fell within their lines severely damaged. That day and also on the night of May 19-20 25,000 kilograms of projectiles were dropped by our bombing machines.

FRENCH (DAY).—Both artilleries were active last night in the region of Thennes and Haillies and at other points south of the Avre.
French patrols operating southwest of Laasigny, on the right bank of the

**This Is a
Wheatless Day**